



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

gian, for Ship Island, Miss. February 20, barkentine *Videtto*, American, for Barbados, West Indies. February 22, steamship *Brator*, British, for New Orleans, La.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

Under date of March 20 the United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended March 18 there were in that city 10 deaths from yellow fever and 850 new cases of smallpox, with 91 deaths.

Under date of March 17 the United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended March 13 there were in that city no new cases and no deaths from yellow fever, and 400 cases and 53 deaths from smallpox.

Under date of March 15 the United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended March 13 there were 11 cases and 3 deaths from yellow fever.

Under dates of March 5 and 12 the United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the two weeks ended March 10 there were 2 deaths from yellow fever and 50 cases and 5 deaths from smallpox.

Smallpox, yellow fever, and other diseases.

HABANA, CUBA, *March 20, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that smallpox continues in active epidemicity, the number of deaths from it in the past week being a little more than in the previous one. A number of deaths from yellow fever have occurred in the military hospitals among Spanish soldiers and 1 civilian died of it in the city, near the cathedral. Intestinal diseases are quite common.

Mortuary report.—During the week ended March 18 there were 304 deaths in all in the city, 10 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 30 new cases; 91 were caused by smallpox, with 850 new cases approximately; 8 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by pernicious fever, 2 by paludal fever, 10 by dysentery, 27 by enteritis, 2 by diphtheria, 3 by pneumonia, and 36 by tuberculosis.

Nine of the deaths by yellow fever and 5 of the deaths from smallpox during the week were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals. One death from yellow fever was a civilian, and 86 of the deaths from smallpox were among the same class of people.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.